

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

GENTS' OUTFITTERS

SPECIALISTS

IN EVENING

WEAR

COURT...

SHOES,

OXFORD

SHOES,

DRESS

SHOES,

PATENT

BOOTS...

IN

SMART...

SHAPES...

*Soft and Stiff
Dress Shirts*

DRESS GLOVES,

DRESS TIES,

DRESS SOCKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

28, Queen's Road.

(Opposite Clock Tower)

LONDON. NEW LORD MAYOR.

HIS MANY SERVICES TO LONDON.

The coming Lord Mayor, Sir Vesey Strong, unlike the present Chief Magistrate, Sir John Knill, and his predecessor, Sir George Truscott, served no apprenticeship on the floor of the court, but was elected an Alderman without experience, chief of the Corporation or of any municipal body. In fact, Sir Vesey was elected wholly on trust, the ratepayers of his ward of Queenhithe relying entirely on the evidence he had given by his work in other directions of the steadfastness of purpose which characterized him, and the qualifications he possessed as a public man.

The Alderman as a rule takes but little practical part in the work of the Corporation as a municipal body. They, in fact, reserve their energies for the work on the magisterial bench, and for the responsibility which devolves upon them first as Sheriff and afterwards as Lord Mayor. Sir Vesey Strong has been an exception in this respect, and from almost the day of his election has taken a full share of the responsibility attached to work in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

He has acted for some years past as the chairman of the Special Committee, and in that capacity has been called upon to pilot through Parliament at least two schemes of the utmost importance to the ratepayers of the City. The first is the one for the fusion into one parish of the 12 parishes formerly existing. Each of these parishes had its set of officers, and consequently the local work not only was conducted on an extravagant basis, but lacked the stimulus of administration, which counts for so much in municipal life. It was estimated that by the fusion, and the concentration of the work of assessment and rating in the hands of the Guildhall authority, there would be not only greater smoothness of working and a simplification of machinery, but a distinct saving to the pockets of the ratepayers. This anticipation has already been fulfilled, and, but for the Act, the ratepayers would today be paying 2d. more in the £ than is actually the case. It is interesting to note in connection that the conservative City, with the importance it attaches to tradition, pioneered the movement for the abolition of Boards of Guardians. The clause providing for the transfer to Guildhall of the entire work of the City of London Union was, curiously enough, struck out of the measure through the action of the Local Government Board, whereas to-day same Board, strengthened by the recommendation of the Royal Commission, is advocating the exact step which the Corporation was desirous of taking.

The other reform with which Sir Vesey Strong, as chairman of the Special Committee, was closely identified is the abolition of the Aldgate Tithe, a burden representing an impost of 1s. 10d. in the £ on the ratepayers of that district. By arrangement with Sir Marcus Samuel, the Corporation has acquired the tithe from the lay impropriator on terms which enable an immediate reduction of 2d. in the £ to be made and provide for the entire abolition of the impost sixty years hence. At the present time other parishes in the City subject to a like burden are seeking relief from the Corporation in a like way, but so far no scheme for redemption has been projected consequent on the inability to obtain terms enabling extinction to take place on the lines adopted in Aldgate. Undoubtedly in both cases—the one parish tithe and the abolition of the Aldgate Tithe—the persistent and powerful advocacy of Sir Vesey Strong, both in the Council Chamber and in the Parliamentary Committee Room, counted for much in the accomplishment of the projects brought forward.

Sir Vesey Strong has been identified with various local authorities of London as a member of the Corporation, and in particular has served on the Metropolitan Water Board. On this Board he was instrumental in securing the insertion of a clause in the Water Charges Act, limiting a concession of 20 per cent. on all City properties rated at £100 or over. This in itself represents a saving of fully £10,000 a year to the citizens.

SIR VESSEY'S SHERIFFALTY. Sir Vesey Strong served the office of Sheriff in the year 1905, the Lord Mayor being Sir John Pender and the other Sheriff Sir George Woodman. The twelvemonth witnessed several events of great national interest, and in particular the entertainment of the Kings of Spain and Portugal at the Guildhall and the reception of the French seamen by the Corporation. In recognition of the brilliancy of the year the Lord Mayor received the honour of a banquet and each Sheriff the dignity of a knight.

Sir Vesey Strong is a member of the Stationers' and the Plumbers' Companies, and has served as Master of each Guild. The fact that he is a member of two working Companies—the Stationers discharging to-day, with all the activity of former years, the duty conferred upon them by their charter, and the Plumbers renewing their old association with the trade—characteristic of the thoroughness and practical outlook on life of the Alderman who will be Chief Magistrate during the coming year. It is a curious coincidence that the Alderman was Master of the Stationers' Company during the year which witnessed the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the Guild, and that he will occupy the civic chair in the twelve months during which the 50th anniversary of the Guildhall will be commemorated. His year of office as Master of the Plumbers' Company was rendered notable by the fact that the Guild conferred the Honourary Freedom upon it Henry Chik in recognition of his services to the cause of education, and upon Ford also upon his retirement from the Speakership.

Sir Vesey Strong is a lifelong abolitionist, and has associated himself in an active way with all the principal temperance societies of the City. One of his first acts as Lord Mayor was to visit the various societies, and to express his sympathy with their aims and objects.

politics and has never stood on a party platform. Consequently he has declined to participate in any respect in the work of two or three temperance organizations which place political propaganda in the forefront of their programme. He is an old member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and at the present time is the chairman of the London Temperance Hospital, with which he has been associated since its foundation nearly forty years ago. Though an abstainer on principle, the coming Lord Mayor is in no sense a bigot, but concedes full liberty of conscience, and it is understood, will during his year of office in no way restrict by the exclusion of wine, the hospitality of the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor-elect can claim to be a citizen bred and born. His father was in business in the Ward of Faringdon Without, and resided over his place of business. He retired comparatively early in life and devoted his energies to the education of his sons. While yet in his teens Sir Vesey entered the paper trade, acting in various capacities over a course of years for a number of the principal firms, and eventually establishing the house of Strong, Mansbury, and Co. (Ltd.), of which he is now the head.

As a young man Sir Vesey was an enthusiastic Volunteer, the corps with which he was associated being the Bloomsbury Rifles; and a no less enthusiastic rowing man. His wife is a daughter of the late Mr. James Hartnell, the pioneer of model dwellings in London, and the Alderman and Lady Strong reside at a charming old-world residence at Potter's Bar.

OCEAN LINER RACE.

A GERMAN VICTORY.

Plymouth, Sept. 24.

The North German Lloyd liner George Washington arrived at Plymouth at half past seven o'clock this morning, the winner of the Atlantic race which started last Saturday, when nine steamers left New York for British ports carrying 1200 cabin passengers—an unusually large number for the time of year.

Six of the steamers are bound for Channel ports, and three, which left together—the George Washington, the St. Paul, and the Amerika—direct to Plymouth, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. They have been in daily communication by wireless telegraph throughout the voyage, whilst for the first three days the George Washington and the St. Paul were in sight of one another.

Then, after a brief interval of fog, the weather cleared, but the steamers did not see each other again. The Amerika early dropped astern. The winner carried two hundred cabin travellers, the St. Paul eighty, and the Amerika one hundred and sixty-one.

It was anticipated that there would be an exciting race between the St. Paul and the George Washington, and the United States postal officials put their faith in the former, which was entrusted with the mails. When the St. Paul reached Plymouth, between half past twelve and one o'clock this afternoon, it will be too late for the portion of the mails destined for South Africa, to catch the outward-bound steamer from Southampton this afternoon. Just a week's delay is involved.

The Amerika's captain, in a Memorandum, states that this steamer will reach Plymouth about eight o'clock to-night.

Captain Walter, of the George Washington, to-day would not admit that he had forced his ship madly to beat the St. Paul. He is pointed to the fact that the speed was a trifle lower than her best performance. It felt, however, that he had proved that the week's mails should have been entrusted to the fastest ship, and not simply withheld for a liner under the American flag.

The passengers on the George Washington say more coal was consumed than usual.

Intimations.

HUNG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A. CREE & CO.
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

(41)

WHAT BEING "RUN-DOWN" MEANS.

A ROYAL PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

In spite of all the ordinary precautions people take to safeguard their health and the care they habitually use in selecting their proper food, the time comes, sooner or later, when they feel more or less "sick, run-down, and below par."

Without enquiring the reason, people instinctively know that they need a tonic. The difficulty is to determine what tonic to use, for, as everyone is aware, most tonics, though they stimulate for the moment, have a depressing after effect.

There is no such drawback with Sanatogen, which doctors universally call the "Tonic Food with Lasting Effects," because the gratifying sensation of health and well-being it imparts continues long after it has ceased to be taken.

It is universally admitted that nothing so admirably fills the needs of those who require a tonic as Sanatogen. The reason is that it not only improves the nutrition of the physical side of the body, but it also exercises a beneficial sway over the brain and nervous system, and has a profound influence in improving the quantity and quality of the blood corpuscles, which are such potent factors in maintaining the health at its highest point.

In this connection Professor Tobold, who was Physician-in-Ordinary to the late Emperor Frederick, writes:—"Sanatogen has proved itself to be an admirable dietetic preparation in patients of mine whose condition was much below par."

Sanatogens may be obtained of all Chemists and Druggists.

(679)

Entertainments.

NICOLA

Handcuffed

WILL JUMP INTO

THE BAY,

AT 12.30 TO-MORROW,

FROM THE

HIGH DIVE,

AT THE

RECREATION CLUB.

HE MUST

RELEASE HIMSELF

in one minute or

DROWN.

Any one can see this Sensational

Death-Dealing Feat from the Water

Front at 12.30.

BOOK SEATS at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1910. (66)

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR AND FANCY PETE will be held in the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteers),

TO-MORROW, October 29th, from 2.30 to 6.30 P.M.

4 P.M. Children's Play.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children, and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Otterhaw, Surrey.

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Drill Hall.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1910. (66)

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th Oct., 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 cwt.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef steaks & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

Comed—Ham Ngau Yuk 22

Roast—Ship 22

Breast—Ngau Lam 25

Soup Tong Yuk 25

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 22

Sirloin—Ngau Lam 25

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang 25

Bellock's Brakes—Know 9

Tongue Brakes—Ngau Li 9

Comed—Ham Ngau Li 20

Head—Ngau Lam 25

Heart—Ngau Lam 25

Hump, Salt—Ngau Lam 25

Feet—Ngau Lam 25

Kidneys—Ngau Lam 25

Tail—Ngau Lam 25

Liver—Ngau Lam 25

Tripes (undressed)—Ngau Lam 25

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Lam 25

Leg—Yung Pei 25

Shoulder—Yung Pei 25

Pigs' Chills—Choi Chong 25

Brisket—Choi Chong 25

Feet—Choi Chong 25

Fry—Choi Chong 25

Head—Choi Chong 25

Heart—Choi Chong 25

Kidneys—Choi Chong 25

Liver—Choi Chong 25

Port, Chop—Choi Chong 25

Comed—Ham Chai Yuk 25

Leg—Choi Chong 25

Fat or Lard—Choi Chong 25

Shaop's Head and Feet—Yung Pei 25

Kidneys—Yung Pei 25

Liver—Yung Pei 25

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Choi Chong 25

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Lam 25

Mutton—Sung Ngau Lam 25

Veal—Ngau Lam Yuk 25

Sausages—Ngau Lam Yuk Tong 25

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

FISH.

Shark—Sa Yu 10

Shrimp—Ha 10

Skipper—Lap Yu 10

Sole—Tat Sa Yu 10

Tong—Wan Yu 10

Turbot—Choi Chong 10

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 10

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 10

FRUITS.

Almond—Hong Yan 10

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 10

Apples, (China)—Tin Chun Ping 10

Small—Hoi Tong 10

Outard—Fan Lai Chai 10

Bananas, fragrant, Clinton—Sung Sheng 10

Heung Chai 10

(brides), Macao—San Heung Chai 10

Chesnuts, Chinese—Yung Pei 10

Carambola—Yung Pei 10

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 10

Grapes—Siu Tai 10

Lemons, China—Ning Moon 10

Amor—Kam San Ping Moon 10

Licences, Small Stone—Lai Chai 10

Fresh, Lai Chai 10

Limes, (Salmon)—Sal Kung Ning 10

Moong 10

Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moon 10

Mango, Saigon—Sal Kung Moon 10

Mangosteens, San Chik Tai per doz. 10

Oranges, Tin Chong 10

Small—Tat Koi 10

Mandarin—Tin Koi 10

Olives—Pak Lam 10

Passion Fruit 10

Pears, (American)—Kam San Ping Li 10

(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 10

Peaches—Fa Sung 10

Parlaimon, Large—Hung Chai 10

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Shung Peon 10

Ti Paw-law 10

and cooking—Chung-tang 10

Paw-law 10

Plataos—Tat Chai 10

Pineapples—Hung Lai 10

Famelo, Stam—Chim Lo Yau 10

Walnuts, Hop Ton 10

Green—Sung Hop Ton 10

Shanghai Lo Kwai 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Antichoke, 3 bunches—Shedong Hoi Ah 10

Chai Chai 10

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 10

Tai 10

Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi 10

Pia Tan 10

Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 10

Beans, Long—Tat Koi 10

Best Root—Hung Chai Tan 10

Brinjals, Green—Chung Yuen Ker 10

Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 10

Bamboo Shoots—Choi Chong 10

Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Chai 10

Cabbage, Red—Kai Lam Tan 10

Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Tai 10

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Chai 10

Cardoon, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai 10

Fa 10

Carrots, Medium size—Chung Yeh 10

Choi Chai 10

Carrots, Small size—Sal Yeh Chai 10

Carrots—Kam Shun 10

Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Chai 10

Celery, English—Yung Kan Chai 10

Celery, White—Pak Yung Kan Chai 10

Chilies, Dried—Choi Chai 10

Red—Hung Tai 10

Green—Chung Lai Chai 10

Cherry Stuf, English—Kai Chai 10

Cucumbers—Chung Kwa 10

Edible Squash—Fu Kwa 10

Gadid—Sung Tan 10</

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s **BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT** in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to advise our CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY that, under the Superintendence of our new FACTORY EXPERT, recently arrived in the Colony (who has had 18 years' experience in the leading Shoe Factories of the United States), we are NOW prepared to supply the FINEST Up-to-date MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in our well-known brands "SUPREME" and "LILY" to suit the taste of everyone. Only the finest Leather and Materials are used, and best workmanship guaranteed.

At an early date, which will be duly notified, we shall be prepared to supply the finest and latest LADIES' Boots and Shoes.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA SHOE FACTORY, LTD.

Works: 95 and 99, Praya East, Office and Showroom: 88 and 85, Des Voeux Road, Central, a few doors from new Post Office.

Commenced 28th October, 1910.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

If any business communication is addressed to The Editor, it will be sent to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

Yearly—\$35 per annum.

Half-yearly—\$18 per annum.

Quarterly—\$9 per annum.

For rates per quarter and per month, proportions.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Postage must be paid when the copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage, the postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On October 13, 1910, at Amoy, the wife of S. J. Uckles, of a son.

On October 20, 1910, at Shanghai, to the wife of J. D. Sullivan, a son (Frank Turner).

On October 24, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Teichmann, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On October 23, 1910, at Shanghai, William Robert Huchart, of Shanghai, to Edith C. Mayne, only daughter of Mrs. Blair E. Mayne and the late Blair E. Mayne, of Shanghai.

On October 23, 1910, at Shanghai, Frank Dent Allen, of Bristol, England, to Sophie Wilhelmine Rudden, only daughter of the late Capt. James Rudden, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On October 24, 1910, at Shanghai, Mrs. Carter, wife of I. A. Carter, Chief Officer S.S. "Meino," aged 40 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

HONGKONG AND HYPOCRISY.

We recommend everyone who has at heart the prosperity and welfare of Hongkong to read the convincing, the unanswerable speech of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. The point made by him in debate on the restriction of the importation of morphine to this Colony was in effect this: The character of Hongkong as a free port has been changed by the order of certain persons who, to our sorrow are our masters, controlled by a mob of voters who are influenced by a minority of respectable but trouble-making and middle-headed gentlemen who object to the export of opium from India. They say that from no dominion of our Empire should opium be brought to Hongkong or anywhere else. Therefore trade has been disorganised and the finances of this Colony nearly wrecked. Questions of trade and finance have been metamorphosed into matters of conscience and this opium business has been made into a cause of contentious argument and a cleavage not merely of opinion but of feeling as bad as the Slave Trade or fiscal reform. And the idiotic part of it, the ridiculous and even shameful part of it, is that morphine is being exported from liberal and religious England by the too to Hongkong, whence it is re-exported to poison men who are prohibited from such salacious opium as can afford to men whom God or Nature ordained should be born Chinese. The cynicism of this continued, this sustained inconsistency is well expressed in the words of the one on who has had the courage to use plain language in describing it. The honourable member representing the Justices of the Peace said that to his surprise it had been suggested that the answer to his argument was that it would be futile for England to deny herself the pecuniary benefit of exporting morphine because in that case some other country would do it. The "eminent" preacher and divines who direct the anti-opium forces may consider whether they are doing their duty as honest men and sensible people who have most of them had a University education and have studied logic, and are supposed to be teachers of other men, when such inconsistencies can truly be charged against them. Mr. Murray Stewart strongly, but not too strongly, protests against the people of this Colony being forced to pay for other people's fads, while no ultimate good is being done in this world to anybody. For fad is the only word to use. It ought to be a cause, a faith. To save the world from the horrors of morphine and opium and alcohol poisoning ought to be a holy and noble purpose, nobly carried out. But the British are in deed—as our Kiepach critics truly accuse us of being—the greatest hypocrites on earth. We pride our virtues in robbing India and our Colonies of their revenue derived from the trade in opium, and we are all the while guilty of exporting from B. India the direct and most terrible, the cruellest and most destructive of all dangers to body and soul. The hypocrites among the Justices say: "It is not fair! It is most unfair that the burden, the whole burden of the business, the expensive business of protecting our quays from the duty of Billie's made poison, should be laid upon this Government." Will you not take these words to heart, people of Hongkong!

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

For Hongkong commercial circles, in common with those of Shanghai and Singapore, the past few months have been fraught with disturbance and anxiety. And this may be traced to the wild speculation that occurred in the rubber market. Time and again we warned investors against rash buying of rubber shares when these were standing at a preposterous premium and were on the face of it unpayable. However, it appears to-day to be as useless to talk to fools in their folly as it was in the days of the South Sea Bubble when thousands were ruined. No doubt rubber is a good investment and is likely to remain such for a number of years to come, but rubber shares must be bought at a reasonable price if the buyer desires to get a fair return for his capital. The number of people in Hongkong who have had their fingers burned through rubber transactions is almost incredible. Both individuals and corporations have suffered. Curiously enough, in the former category the chief victims are to be found amongst shipping men. In the latter, many local banks have been losers, both on their own account and because of the shortage of money brought about by the rubber boom. Local industries have had their exchequers depleted in many instances; share prices have as a consequence depreciated all round, and there is apparent a general depression in trade. However, we in Hongkong have not undergone the same state of financial panic as has overtaken Shanghai of late, where bank after bank has stopped payment to the general dismay of merchants and public alike. As a result there has taken place an almost total suspension of credit all over China. Concerns which had formerly flourished like the green bay tree have gone to the wall. In Hongkong alone the number of business failures of late is unparalleled in any previous period. Nor can it be denied that the whole financial position in China at the present time is unstable. The latest estimates from the Board of Finance make the revenue to be some 250 million taels and the expenditure about 37 million taels more. In commenting upon this subject the Shanghai Mercury says: "How the deficit is to be covered we do not know. Neither, apparently, does the Board of Finance. Foreign loans, if the Board of Communications has its way, are to be subjected to strict regulations. Mortgage of government property as security is forbidden, the period of any such loans is to be chargeable at the option of the borrower, the lender shall have no voice in the administration of the sum loaned, nor shall he have the sole right of employment of staff or purchase of materials. Some of these rules are excellent from a borrower's point of view; whether they will tempt capital the Chinese or not remains to be seen. We repeat both our belief in the ability of China to weather the present financial storm which is raging both here and in the capital, and our conviction that were China to engage the services of the most expensive foreign financial adviser and follow his advice, she would save at once the situation and vast sums of money besides. She needs, to remember that her position in the eyes of the world is mixed up inextricably with her finances. So long as that remains doubtful, so long must she remain a third or fourth-rate power if she can be called a power at all. What is wanted is confidence that she is really on the right track. Patience there would then be for years to come, till she had safely emerged into the full splendour of a nation with a gold-based currency well-established, and a credit commensurate with her vast resources." At this, particular time, too, it behoves China to inspire the nations with confidence in her financial resources, for she has many loans to redeem, and it even now in negotiation for huge loans in the European Capital for the furtherance of her railway enterprises and other more domestic purposes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. H. WATSON has joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A NATIVE was fined \$100 at the Magistrate's Court for cruelty to pigs.

THE French Mail of the 13th September was delivered in London on 17th inst.

THE prosecutions under the Stamp Ordinance continue. This morning fines of \$5 and \$50 were imposed on about a score of delinquents.

GUNNER C.W. BONE of No. 5 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was granted leave of absence for three weeks with effect from the 27th inst.

SIX weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks were awarded a Chinese in the Police Court this morning for stealing a gem-stone watch and chain and a jacket at Yau-mai.

IN the Summary Court this morning, the Dragon King Deeds and A. Ritchie to recover the sum of \$145 for goods sold and delivered. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

THE following members of the Hongkong Volunteers have resigned from the Corps:—Sgt. R. A. Chapman of No. 5 Company; and Gunner H. Darling and E. R. Jones of No. 4 Company.

MISTRESS SEDUCED BY HOUSE-BOY.

QUERIES OF WAGES DUE.

Before Mr. Justice Hasland, Acting Police Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Toong Liu sued Mrs. M. Christie to recover the sum of \$65, being amount of wages due. Both parties appeared in person.

His Lordship (To defendant)—You don't admit the claim?

Defendant—I certainly don't.

The complainant stated that he was formerly a house-boy in defendant's employ, and received \$15 a month. The claim was in respect of wages from the 1st August to 30th September. He was dismissed on the 2nd October.

The defendant stated that she received half-an-hour's notice from the plaintiff, who acted in a most insolent manner. He wanted to go to the country but she refused to let him.

His Lordship (To plaintiff)—Why did you leave?

Plaintiff—She engaged somebody else and said she did not require me.

Defendant on being asked her name replied that it was Mrs. James Christie.

His Lordship—What's your Christian name?

Defendant—Maud.

Proceeding, defendant stated that the plaintiff came to her service in June last. He left on the 18th September to go to the country and returned a week later. Before he left, he was given his full month's wages. When he returned he wanted to go back to the country. He came to her and said "Missus, I want to go back to the country because my mother is sick." Defendant replied "No, boy, you must finish your full month first and then you can go." She was ill at the time. She missed several of her silver articles and told the plaintiff that he must wait till she made an inventory of the articles. While she was at tiffin, with some friends in the Owl Grill Rooms before going for a ride, plaintiff came into the room and striking the table with his fist, said "I want my wages right now. I won't go till I get the money." Witness said "Your date not speak to me like that! You can summon me if you like. You'll get your wages right enough." Those were the very words she used. Plaintiff spoke just as good English as witness did.

Here witness stopped to take breath and then added "He gave me most awful cheek."

His Lordship asked witness questions as to the various dates bearing on the case.

Witness said she could not quite remember some of the dates but her amah would be able to satisfy his Lordship on the points.

Further evidence having been given by the defendant, the latter asked: "Does your Lordship wish to hear my amah's story?"

His Lordship—No, I'm quite satisfied with your evidence.

Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

A GOOD DEFENCE.

MONEY-LENDING ACTION AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Hasland, Acting Police Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Bhagat Singh and Young Kam Shing and another to recover the sum of \$35, being amount due for money lent. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardner said he understood there was no defence.

Mr. Dixon—This is a promissory note case. My friend wants the case to be delayed as long as possible.

His Lordship—Have you a defence?

Mr. Dixon—One of my witnesses is away. I'm told there's a good defence.

His Lordship—What's your defence?

Mr. Dixon—I don't know.

The case was adjourned for a week.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CAMPING.

The Camp season of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will commence on the 5th prox. and last to the 14th of November and the following order have been issued with the Corps orders to-day:—

The Corps will parade in marching order at Blake Pier at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, November 5th, to proceed to Camp. Coolies will be provided to carry up on Customs Jetty to the Camp. All baggage sent over by this launch. Members proceeding by later launch must carry up their own baggage unless it is sent to Blake Pier by 2.15 p.m. when it will be conveyed with that of the main body. All officers' baggage will be taken over by the 10 a.m. launch provided it is sent down to Blake Pier by that time.

The camp will be held under the same conditions as last year and it is hoped that better work will be put in by the men of the Corps. A hospital tent will be provided in case of emergency. The Y.M.C.A. tent will also be pitched in camp.

The following routine lunch service will be established daily between Blake Pier and Customs Jetty:—

From Blake Pier to Customs Jetty 6.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

From Customs Jetty to Blake Pier 8 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.

A private dock launch will leave Kowloon Docks at 4.10 a.m. daily for Customs Jetty and Customs Jetty at 3.30 a.m. for Kowloon Docks.

Army Service Corps routine launches leave Kowloon City Pier for Army Service Corps Pier at 9.10 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. arriving at 9.50 a.m. and 2.10 p.m. Sundays excepted.

For breaking into and entering a house in Sham-shui Road and stealing two gold rings, two silver chains and a silk jacket of the total value of \$15, a man was given three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's Court this morning. The man admitted the theft and gave an account of how he was caught.

A SOLICITOR'S REE.

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT BY DEFENDANT.

Before Mr. Justice Hasland, Acting Police Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens made an application in the case in which Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, sued C. W. Brett, a Sanitary Inspector, to recover the sum of \$154.35 for goods sold and delivered. Defendant paid his debts after he had been served with the summons. He asked for payment of the sum of \$1 but defendant refused to pay and left the Colony. He simply ignored the requirement of the Court. He asked that an order be made for the payment of \$4 and costs of attendance. Defendant was a gentleman of the Sanitary Board and took a high stand. He went direct on board ship and refused to pay the Court. It was one of those cases where a man endeavoured to leave without payment of fees. He asked for the order so that it should be a lesson in future.

Evidence was called on the part and his Lordship made an order for payment of \$4 and costs.

Mr. Stephens—Thank you, my Lord. Very much obliged to your Lordship. I think this is a case which should be brought to the notice of the Court, inasmuch as the summons has been ignored.

His Lordship—Oh, yes.

REVIEWS.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY. By Sportsman. Reprinted from the Hongkong Daily Press.

Those who have read the series of articles contributed to our morning contemporary by the writer who employs the appropriate non-diplomatic of "Sportsman" will be pleased to learn that he has been induced to publish his writings in brochure form which will be sure to find a niche in every sportsman's library. The author in his introduction begins with a growl about the small amount of attention that the local newspaper devotes to the sport of Nimrod's followers while bestowing ample notice to other forms of sport. It is true that the French have a nice habit of describing the Englishman's field sport by saying that in the way of relaxation he declares "Let's go out and kill something," but the author strikes the nail on the head when he mentions that in this Colony the expression is more often changed to "Let's go out and drink something." It is rather a remarkable fact that the New Territory has been so little frequented by sportsmen in the past, for with its 300 odd square miles of diversified country it offers greater sport than is generally credited with, and in season one can find partridge, quail, snipe, duck, curlew, plover and doves besides a few rarer birds such as plover, woodcock, green-shank and even pelican. In the hills are to be found the small barking deer. The whole of the Territory is admirably suited for game of all sorts but as "Sportsman" remarks, great havoc is wrought by hawkers, especially, which are able seconded in their work of destruction by snakes, foxes and civet cats. "Sportsman" gives some very valuable advice as to the locale of the best game districts and no doubt it will be fully appreciated by local gunners who, now that the railway has started running, will probably begin to frequent the New Territory in increasing numbers.

RACE WALKING: A PRIMER OF THE SPORT. By Hugh W. Innes. 12 Bortleigh Street, London, W.C.: Ewart, Seaton & Co. Ltd. 10 pnt.

One would hardly imagine the subject of race walking was one which could be made interesting in book form to the general reader, yet Mr. Innes has just exactly accomplished this seemingly impossible in his latest publication. We have no in Hongkong so many race walkers as they have got in the Midland Settlement up north. At the same time we have many enthusiastic pedestrians who take pleasure in travelling to all inland roads in the cold weather. And to all lovers of walking this book will be particularly useful as well as making excellent reading just as it is well-considered writing. It is fully illustrated both by photographs and diagrams and also contains a list of walking records that will be useful to the professional and edifying to the amateur.

A MILLINER'S CLAIM.

LITIGATION BEING SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Hasland, Acting Police Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Miss A. Roca, a Kowloon dressmaker, sued Mrs. M. Piggott to recover the sum of \$11.35, being amount due for work done and material supplied.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the defendant, informed the Court that a letter had been sent by the defendant to the plaintiff intimating her willingness to send the full amount of the claim. The money had not yet been paid.

His Lordship—Has the matter been settled?

Mr. Gardner—It hasn't been settled. The money has not yet been paid.

His Lordship—If I adjudge the case for a week. The matter ought to be settled.

INTERPORT RIFLES MATCH.

MATCH POSTPONED.

The match is postponed on account of change of target at 500 yards range. The team are requested to attend to-morrow afternoon for a practice.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

On Monday night at 7 p.m. the members of the V.R.C. will have the opportunity of seeing an exhibition by HILL, the clever local boxer. The performance will take place in the Club Gymnasium and should draw a large crowd of spectators. Lawn will have a tennis opening contest with Captain Hill, and will conclude with a basketball exhibition, basketball, basketball.

CANTON LEOPERS.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

The Canton Weekly News of 23rd inst. prints the following full report of the concert organised in aid of the Canton lepers, and which was referred to in our correspondent's letter published yesterday:—

A large and highly appreciative audience applauded every item of the lengthy programme provided Saturday night last at the Customs Club Theatre in aid of the Sha Ho Lepers and a sum of several hundred dollars is likely to be handed over to Mr. Taylor for the sustenance of his unfortunate charges as a result of the entertainment.

With the precision that marked the entire performance the curtain rose punctually at half past nine and discovered Miss N. Lewington the centre of a bevy of beauty and, incidentally, of a tastefully draped stage in the familiar guise of the pantomime fairy queen. An opening chorus and song by Miss Lewington were deservedly encored and then that brave man, Mr. T. W. Lee, the only representative of the sterner sex in the otherwise Adamantine Eden of the evening's entertainment, sang of the joys that are to be found "By the seaside." Little Miss E. Dunsberg followed with "Any rag?" and was loudly encored, which latter remark, indeed, applies to every turn on the programme. Miss N. Lewington sang "I like you." Miss A. Dunsberg invited the audience to "Come meet Miss A. Hayes assisted by Baby Smith brought down the house with "The little girl from Acwate." Miss M. Dunsberg rendered acceptably the well known song "Every nation has a flag but the moon." Mrs. Fowler was twice encored for "I can't keep my eyes off the boys," giving as her encore "Molly O'Morgan, Misses A. and E. Dunsberg executed a cakewalk; and a comic sketch by Mrs. Fowler, Miss Lewington and Mr. Lee brought part one of the programme to a close.

The second half opened with a clever rendering by Mr. Fowler, Miss Lewington, and Miss Stephens of the old ballad of the "Three young maids of Lee" which was much enjoyed. Miss A. Dunsberg followed with "Jan Antonio." A coon dance by Miss M. Dunsberg and Master A. Jacobs showed careful rehearsal. Little Miss E. Dunsberg was vociferously recalled for "I'm afraid to come home in the dark." Miss N. Lewington and Mr. Lee sang a humorous duet. Miss Fowler again had to oblige with two songs, her rendering of "A little bit of string" being of such a quality that her audience would not be content with a mere repetition of the last verse but insisted on another song. Miss and Master Green were excellent in their duet "Come over the garden wall" and a twice encored Spanish dance in costume by Mrs. Smith and Miss Lewington brought the long evening to a close.

The thanks of everybody are due to Mr. Clarkson for the way in which he has placed every facility in the way of the performers and to Messrs. Hoffman and Lee for the way they have worked to make the show a success, while it is difficult to speak sufficiently highly of the manner in which Miss Smith has not only worked hard but has literally placed her whole resources at the disposal of the good cause for which one and all had striven so hard and successfully.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

OPENING TO-NIGHT.

We would draw our readers' attention to the fact that Harmston's Circus opens for a short season at Causeway Bay to-night at 8 o'clock. As usual, the programme that has been prepared is an excellent one, and all who attend the show can trust to having an exceptionally good evening's entertainment. Many new "tricks" have been added since the Circus last visited Hongkong and that there are well worth witnessing is testified to by the fact of the huge success which Harmston's has had in its late tour in the East. A special feature on the occasion of this popular company's visit to Hongkong will be Sunday night performances which will no doubt be a highly appreciated innovation and meet with general approbation.

THE GREAT NICOLA.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The Nicola Co. will open their return performance to-night at the City Hall. The features are entirely new and should attract a large audience to the theatre, as they did on their last trip. To-morrow afternoon a special matinee will be given and the night performance will be the last appearance of Nicola in the Colony after which he will make a trip to Canton.

To-morrow afternoon at the fifth hour Nicola will attempt the most daring feat by jumping head-first into the harbour at the Victoria Recreation Club. All are invited to witness this death-defying performance.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below has been received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong:—

Manila, October 16, 4.45 a.m.

Cyclone of Typhoon S. of V.P. moving W.

I'm quite willing to pay my way, but I don't like to be done in the eye," said a European defendant in the course of an action at the Summary Court this morning. The party in question alleged that the amount of the claim exceeded the amount actually due.

Hazel Lynn, an American woman residing at No. 2, Gage Street, was brought before Mr. J. H. Gardner at the Magistrate's Court this morning on a charge of larceny. She was charged with the theft of a silver watch and chain and a silk jacket of the total value of \$15, a man was given three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's Court this morning. The man admitted the theft and gave an account of how he was caught.

SPORTING FIXTURES.

TO-MORROW'S EVENTS.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow—
 Crailgower Cricket Club v. the R.E. and Departmental Corps.
 Hongkong Cricket Club "A" v. "Remnants".

Police Recreation Club v. Kowloon Cricket Club.
 Police team—Messrs. Woodcock, Langley, McKardy, Kerr, Pitt, Trus, Hogganib, Kent, Wodehouse, McEneaney and Dr. Kelly.

The following will form the H.K.C.C. "A" team—A. C. Leith, H. R. Makin, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, P. Jacks, A. Mackenzie, Rev. S. W. Payne, G. A. Hastings, E. A. Fowler, H. D. Sharple, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson and A. P. Dashwood.

The Crailgower's team will be: H. F. Taylor, W. H. Veneah, R. A. Carvalho, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, L. A. Rote, Dr. F. Kew, J. D. Norris, R. Bass, P. Currie and L. E. Lamert (Capt.).

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following have been chosen to play for the Civil Service Cricket Club against the R.G.A. in a friendly cricket match at Happy Valley, to-morrow, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp.—Bird, Stibbitt, Dico, Phelps, Black, McEwen, Llog, Thorhill, Mackay, Pile and Ellis. Reserves, Dawson, Heathcote and Giper.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

One good match is expected to be witnessed to-morrow, and that will be Yards v. Engineers. The other games will most likely turn out to be one-sided affairs. All the matches will be played on the Happy Valley, and the time for the kick-off is fixed at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

Hongkong Football Club v. the Royal Garrison Artillery on the former ground. Referee: Sergt. Edwards.

Naval Yard v. Royal Engineers, on the Naval Ground. Referee: Gunner Marsh. Biffs v. Kowloon Football Club on the Military Ground. Referee: Quartermaster Sgt. Barnfather.

The Kowloon Football Club will be represented by the following men in their match against the Buffs:—Hay, Morrison, Storrie, Bradbury, Hall, O. Wilkie, Hedley, Stubb, Brown, P. Wilkie and Cooper.

H.K.F.C. team—Goggin, McCubbin, Hamilton, Wheel, Bulow, Gregory, Garrett, Forbes, Moon, Goldenberg and Albichson.

The Buffs team are as follows:—Pie Fitzpatrick (goal), Cpl. Collopy, and Pie Ruler (Backs), Pie Cooper, Pie Wren and Pie Tappsett (Halfbacks), Pie Williams, Pie Downs, Pie Taylor, Pie Ryan and Pie Barker (Forwards).

HOCKEY.

B.O.C. v. Y.M.C.A.

The above two teams will meet on Monday afternoon, at the Hongkong Hockey Club ground in a friendly game.

Queen's College Hockey team will play the Royal Engineers' team in a friendly game on Monday next at 4.15 p.m.

BOYS' OWN CLUB v. HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB. This match was played on the latter ground and resulted in a win for the B.O.C.

The Hockey Club played with only eleven men and the B.O.C. ten. The game was a fast and exciting one throughout. At the early stage R. Carvalho made a rush at the Club's goal and registered the first for the Boys. Soon after, the Club equalized, by Bird rushing up scored a good goal. After this the ball remained in the Club's ground for a long while and this resulted in J. V. Braga scoring a second goal for the Boys. Just before half time Khan added the third goal.

The second half play was also a good one, although it was played in bad light. The game went on almost till time was up with no further scores, although both teams made many tries. Again R. Carvalho made a rush up at the last moment and put the B.O.C.'s score up to four, and the game ended in a win for the Boys by 4 goals to one.

The B.O.C. team have a few new players including a few changes; this has made a big difference to their team. They will no doubt, make a good show in the Hockey Cup Competition.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. POLICE. The above teams met yesterday on the former's ground in a friendly game. Both teams did not turn out to their best. The Club were short and had to pick up a few young 'uns on the field to join them. The police team secured the services of Bill Lewis, the Champion Boxer, and this player scored their only goal, in the second half play. The Club had three as they liked and registered four goals before the whistle sounded for time.

The "F" Co. Buffs met the R.A.M.C. in a friendly game of football yesterday afternoon. The game was a slow one and resulted in a win for the Buffs, by three goals to nil, one being scored in the first half and the other two in the second.

CRICKET.

A.O.C. v. R.E.

This game was decided on the Happy Valley yesterday and resulted in a win for the A.O.C. by 28 runs. Cpl. Omas, of the A.O.C., took 9 wickets for 9 runs, of which the last five were taken in succession, thus performing a hat-trick.

To-day a judgment of the steamship "Saratoga" formerly the property of the R.E. and Departmental Corps, has been sold to the public at a public auction at the R.E. and Departmental Corps' office, at 11.30 a.m. The steamship was built in 1899, and was formerly used for the R.E. and Departmental Corps' service. It is a 100-ton steamship, and is now being sold for 100 tons. The steamship was built in 1899, and was formerly used for the R.E. and Departmental Corps' service. It is a 100-ton steamship, and is now being sold for 100 tons.

NEW BLUE RONNEL LINE.

S.S. "ARNEIS."

Destined for the Australia trade there passed down the launching ways at Belfast last month the steamship "Arneis," a liner of 1,000 tons gross which has been constructed by Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co. for the Ocean Steamship Company, of Liverpool. The "Arneis," one of three steamers to be employed in the Ocean Steamship Company's new Australian passenger and cargo service, will have accommodation for 300 first-class travellers. Engines of 16,000 indicated horse-power will be installed.

Having regard to the interest attaching to the new service, it was peculiarly appropriate that the naming ceremony should be performed by Lady Reid, wife of the High Commissioner of the Australian Commonwealth in London. Gay with bustle, the launching platform was thronged with guests, many of whom had travelled long distance to witness the new liner enter the water. As representing the owners of the "Arneis" there were present Mr. R. D. Holt and Mr. Lawrence Holt. Lady Reid, accompanied by her husband, arrived at 11.30 a.m., and on ascending the platform was presented with a handsome bouquet.

Amidst ringing cheers the ship passed down the ways, and in less than a minute from the pulling of the lever the entire length of the vessel was water-borne. Once afloat, the ship quickly took charge of her, and had her alongside the two tugs "Crane" at the wharf to receive her to sea.

At the subsequent luncheon Mr. C. E. Allan, of the builders firm, in proposing "Success to the 'Arneis' and Prosperity to Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co.," said the vessel would be the first of those which were to open up the new service of the Holt Line to Australia. When finished, the boats would, he believed, be superior to any thing in the Australian trade. They would be able to do the 17,000 or 18,000 miles between England and Australia in five and a half weeks. He thought the Holt Line would become as famous as passenger carriers as they were now as cargo carriers. The "Arneis" was the 25th steamer built by Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co. for the line controlled by Messrs. Holt. He believed that the "Arneis" would be the first of a big fleet of passenger steamers.

Mr. R. D. Holt, in responding, said his firm had been regularly engaged in the Australian cargo trade since 1901. Now, however, they had decided to offer passenger accommodation equivalent to that given the second-class of the mail steamers, but with the advantage that there would be no better class on board the ship. Consequently the accommodation would have the position in the ship and the use of deck space usually given to first-class travellers. Passengers would be able to embark either in Glasgow or at Fishguard. They would give a single passage either from Glasgow or from London (including the railway fare) for £100—little more than £1 per day. The "Arneis" would sail on her first voyage on November 19, and her sister ship, the "Arneis," would leave on January 1, 1911. The third of the vessels would be named the "Arneis." On the outward run the vessel would call at L. S. Palmas. A call would also be made at Capetown, and they hoped Adelaide would be reached in 39 days. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHINESE NAVY COMMISSIONER. JAPANESE WELCOME. To be, 23rd October. Two Chinese naval officers, Mr. T. H. Tsai and Mr. H. H. Tsai, arrived in Hongkong on the 23rd inst. They were welcomed by the Chinese Navy Commissioner, Mr. T. H. Tsai, upon his entrance to the city. The two officers were accompanied by Mr. H. H. Tsai, who was also welcomed by the Chinese Navy Commissioner. The two officers were accompanied by Mr. H. H. Tsai, who was also welcomed by the Chinese Navy Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 25th October. A steadily dropping tendency with nothing doing in the features of the Rubber Share Market during the week. The depressing influence has been brought about by a further fall in the price of the raw material which is quoted at lower per lb. than the closing rate last week. The quotation for the Hard Para comes from London at 50.50 per lb., it is the stationary figure since Wednesday.

Anglo Malays have gradually weakened to 25/- at which price they can probably be had. Allagars are easier, and after sales at 25/- during the early part of the week have probably set at 24/6.

Eastern International have not fluctuated much during the week, and close steady at 17/3. Linggis have declined to 42/- at which price they are obtainable.

London Ventures continue weak and on offer at 6/-.

Merlimans have been sold at 5/0 closing quiet at 6/-.

Ledbury's have dropped to 65/- at which price they can be had.

London Asiatics can probably be secured at a slightly reduced rate of 17/-.

Tangkabs are quiet at 30/-.

United Serdangs have eased down to 100/- at which price there are sellers.

United Sumatras are unchanged and without business to report.

Samatra Paras have declined to 10/-.

Berams are unchanged at 7/- but probably a lower price would be accepted.

Cleffeds are quoted at 215/-.

Highlands and Lowlands are offering at the reduced rate of 105/-.

Kuala Lumpurs have not fluctuated and remain quiet at 165/-.

Kamungs are on offer at 5/- prem.

Batu Tigas are still quoted at 91/6.

Balgowies have eased down to \$10 at which price there are buyers.

Changkat Serdangs have weakened to \$5, closing in small demand.

Ayer Panas have sellers at \$7 from Singapore, but local buyers will probably pay \$5.

P. J. ms are required for at \$108.

Glencahy have probable buyers at \$75.

Indragiris are quiet at \$14.

Pegohs are quoted at \$31.

Sandycrofts are quiet at the slightly reduced rate of \$9.

Singapore and Johore have been sold at \$12 and close in further demand.

United Serdangs are wanted at \$20.

Panais are quiet and without business to report.

Alor Gajahs have probable buyers at \$1.

New Serdangs are again in favour and can be placed at \$1.

Tronoh (tin mines) are obtainable at 3/5.

Shell Transports show an improvement on last week's quotation, having risen to 81/3 from 79/-.

Exchange.—The Bank's closing T. T. quotations are as follows:—

On London 100/9 1/2
 On Shanghai 74
 On Singapore 8 1/2

ELLIS & ELLIS.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 25th October. Since our last report on the 15th inst. by which our yarn market has taken a sudden change and this whole fortnight has passed almost without any notable transactions.

Owing to continued rise in the exchange Chinese buyers are holding back in the anticipation of much lower rates and hence the prices have declined to 3/3, and only a very limited number of 650 bales have changed hands during the interval.

Sellers are very anxious to get rid of their holdings, even at these low rates, in the hope of taking advantage of the present good exchange, but the Chinese are pursuing a very cautious policy and are unwilling to operate owing to the stringency of the money market and the report of a weak tendency of yarn market in India, and we close with a very dull and drooping market.

Total sales 600 bales.

Unsold stocks 29,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 18,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer "Arcadia" and extra steamer "China" and "Bingo" from Bombay, and "Lightning" from Calcutta have brought in 9,335 bales for Hongkong, and 7,500 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports, etc., amount to about 3,500 bales.

Local Mill.—Have done nothing during the interval.

Shanghai.—Reports weak tendency and a very small business with a decline of one to two taels.

Japanese Yarn.—In the beginning of the fortnight a small lot of 175 bales of 20s was sold at \$4 10/0 5/10.

Raw Cotton.—Bangal remains very quiet and is nominally quoted at \$31 to \$34. Balance 450 bales. Chinese.—Business had been done in 95 bales at \$37.50, but the general tone of the market is weak and the present rates are \$32 to \$37. Balance 270 bales.

Ropes T/T 1402. Ropes D/D 1401. Starling D/D 1401. Starling 400/1 1.10 15/6. Shanghai T/T 74. Japan 912. Bar Silver 912.

POLISH WALLA & KOTWALLA Cotton & Yarn Brokers.

Events Coming.

Friday, 28th October.

Opening Night of Harnston's Grand Circus at Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Nicola Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 29th October.

Ministering Children's League Bazaar at the Volunteer Field Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Nicola Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

Football League at Happy Valley.

Nicola Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9 p.m.

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1903.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 20th day of October, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The Trade Mark consists of a square panel on the right of which a representation is shown of an Eastern City Gate-way of peculiar design. Above this Gate-way, the name of the Brand is shown in Japanese Characters; thus 門内 (read 'Great Gate'). On the left of the panel, a similar Gate-way is shown in silhouette, at the foot of which is printed the Company's name in Japanese Characters; thus 英國卷 (read 'British Cigarettes')."

and in Korean Characters, thus 英國卷 (read 'Great Gate'). On the left of the panel, a similar Gate-way is shown in silhouette, at the foot of which is printed the Company's name in Japanese Characters; thus 英國卷 (read 'British Cigarettes')."

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Cans.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, PERCY H. MILLARD, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "ARCADIA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London &c., ex "S. S. Moldavia." From Australia, ex "S. S. China." From Persian Gulf, ex "S. S. N. and B." & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

27th October, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars 4/9
 Anglo-Java 11s. 7
 Anglo-Malaya 23/0
 Balgowies 31/0
 Batu Tigas 92/6
 Bertams 71/-
 Bukit Kajangs (pp.) 45/-
 Caray Uniteds 17/6 prem.
 Castelfields 117/0
 Cheras (part paid) \$8 prem.
 Do. (fully paid) \$8
 Damansara 152/6
 Eastern Internationals 17/6 prem.
 Glencahy \$3
 Highlands and Lowlands 101/6 ex div.
 Indragiris \$4 1/2
 Kamungs \$3 1/2 prem.
 Kuala Lumpurs 160/-
 Leadrons (fully paid) —
 Leadrons (ppd.) —
 Ledburys 55/-
 Linggis 43/-
 London Asiatics 12/3
 London Ventures 6/-
 Merlimans 6/-
 Pajams \$12 1/2
 Pegohs \$33
 Rubber Trusts 20/- prem.
 Sargass 27/0
 Sandycrofts \$30
 Sponges 24/-
 Seedside 130/-
 Shellords 70/-
 Singapore & Johore \$12
 Sumatra Paras 10/-
 Sungal Choks 60/-
 Sungal Kapas 14/6
 Tangkabs 30/-
 Toongale 30/- prem.
 United Serdangs 101/6
 United Singapore 6/-
 United Sumatras 6/-
 United Langkats 6/-

Duff & Traquair 15/-
 Duff & Traquair 15/-

Paras Rubber 4/10 per lb.

Paras Rubber 4/10 per lb.

Paras Rubber 4/10 per lb.

Paras Rubber 4/10 per lb.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 15 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, OCT. 27th.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 25th.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 1st.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 17th.	From St. John.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17th.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 16th.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14th.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13th.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12th.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10th.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Emperors of Britain" and "Emperors of Japan" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperors" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Stowage) while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) \$71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and to families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (armed intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$45.
Via New York \$45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
L. W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Fodder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"TUNGSHING"	SUNDAY, 30th Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	MONDAY, 31st Oct., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	MONDAY, 31st Oct., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	MONDAY, 7th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	MONDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).
The steamers "Kutsang," "Yuensang" and "Namsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light & a fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chafsoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Urukau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 211.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	"RUPEE"	29th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	" 9th Midnight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINEHUA"	3rd " 4 P.M.
OHFOO & TIENSIN	"KUROHAW"	10th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	10th " 4 P.M. (approx.)

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice weekly.

S.S. "LINAN" and S.S. "SANDI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anker, China, Linan, Chikusen)—with excellent passenger accommodations, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**
Telephone No. 51.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.**
Telephone No. 114.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES; PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY, AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
V. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated **AMIDSHIP**. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSAI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th Nov., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.
1st Class \$78.00 and Class \$55.00 3rd Class \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1910. S. HIROI, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1910.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT S'ID	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 8000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Nov., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishiura, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon. TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THORSVALL ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6500 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., Noon. THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. N. Terasaka, Tons 5000	MONDAY, 7th November.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TJSSA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 9th November, P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 23rd Nov., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 10th Nov., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Peterson, Tons 7000	SUNDAY, 23rd October.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. 1 Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
Miyazaki Maru	9,000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer, 1st class Single—Y550
KITANO	9,000	1st March	Return—850
IWO	7,000	15th "	" 2nd class Single—550
HIKANO	9,000	29th "	Return—500
TAMBO	8,000	12th April	" Old Sir 1st class Single—500
KAMO	9,000	26th "	Return—750
AKI	7,000	10th May	" and class 1st class—350
MISHIMA	9,000	24th "	Return—495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points, 1st class Single—Y50
INABA	7,000	28th March	Return—50
TAMBA	7,000	28th April	To London via New York, 1st class Single—Y50
AWA	7,000	28th May	Return—50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 29th October, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malwa*, 10,881 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the S.S. *Malwa*, 10,881 tons, due to London on 10th December, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to **S. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.**
Hongkong, 28th October, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "LOTHIAN" {To sail hence on or about 29th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

Captain E. P. Smith, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 1st Nov., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1910.

"SHIR" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

Captain G. C. Cundy, R.N.A., will be despatched as above about 7th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1910.

"INVER" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INVERESK"

Captain A. J. Smith, will be despatched as above on or about 31st November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Tons Captain Discharge

Aparicio 2,451 J. Boyd 20th Nov

Redan 2,451 H. T. Dwyer 15th Dec

Sumner 2,451 G. E. Dwyer 17th Jan

Kamohar 2,451 G. E. Dwyer 20th Feb

Calling at Amoy and Kaitung if suitable inducement offered.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Mail, Passengers, and Cargo.

For further information as to Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply to—
J. H. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

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Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Y. KUBOYAMA, Manager.

Shipping—Steamer.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 17th November, at Noon.

This vessel is a Steamer especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a fully qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1910.

Consignees

S.S. "TONKIN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Dardanelles*, from Havre ex S.S. *Normand* and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *P. de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Consignments of Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be loaded here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after 31st day of October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st November, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 31st October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1910.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KANSAS"

Captain Linklater, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 1st Nov., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON," FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

PEAR

Anshury, Dr.
 Bates, Mr.
 Bayard, Col.
 Bell, Capt. R.A.M.C.
 Bowdler, Mrs.
 Brewer, Miss.
 Craggsville, Counciler
 and maid.
 Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.
 Fayer, Sir Joseph and
 Lady.
 Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
 Fink, F. A.
 Gall, J.
 Guthrie, Capt. & Mrs.
 Hasland, Dr.
 Highton, Esq.-Comdr.
 Hlad, W. B.
 Hochbecker, Mr. & Mrs.
 Hildebrand, W. T.
 Hodgless, Mrs.
 Hughes, Rev.
 Jack, Miss.
 Jarrks, P.
 Kilmassak, F.
 Koblichmidt, Vr & Mrs.
 Koren, E.
 Landauer, Lt. Col.
 Lyddon, Capt. & Mrs.
 May, M. M.
 May, Mrs.
 Menlin, Frederick and
 Frances
 Midwood, Col. & Mrs.
 Mallico, Mr.
 Pago, Miss.
 Paulsen, H. R.
 Partin, Mr. and Mrs.
 P. L.
 Perry, Lt. R.A.M.C.
 Phillips, H. R.
 Piggon, Sir Francis
 Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major.
 Rellan, Mr.
 Sistiak, A.
 Stoopols, Lt.-Col.
 Sutherland, Mr.
 Thomas, Mrs.
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs.
 Thornhill, Rev.
 Tope, J. R.
 Twiss, Capt. and Mrs.
 Warlock, Genl.
 Whiston, W.
 White, Mr. and Mrs.
 Wilford, F. G.
 Wright, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
 Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

Atton, R.
 Anderson, G.
 Antonelli, Mr.
 Barthelmy, Marquis
 de
 Savard, J. R.
 Sedgwick, R.
 Sedgwick, A. D.
 Scheller, E. H.
 Brown, J.
 Broc, A. de.
 Bruce, G. H. and son
 Bull, H. T.
 Weller, Mrs. M. A.
 Chauvenet, R. de
 Cockburn, G. A.
 Dinkels, H.
 Lddy, R. C.
 Embreyer, C.

Hayes, Deck
 Heymann, L.
 Hoyt, H. F.
 Hunnells, E.
 Hurtado, Mr. and Mrs.
 - E. L.
 Laphie, H. W.
 Lora, Mrs. Harriett
 Lundy, G. D.
 Lyons, Geo. F.
 Wagner, E. J.
 Mathis, J.
 Mechen, Mr. and Mrs.
 Moyle, N.
 Philp, C. W.
 Poon Foo Yee
 Poon, E. H.
 Rafisawski, M.
 Reed, H. R.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
scutty	despatch vessel	700	4	5,000	Acting-Commander P. H. Noble	Yangtze
stern	cruiser, 2d class	4,380	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	710	6	931	Lieut.-Commander B. G. Washington	Shanghai
stomach	river gunboat	710	6	931	Lieut.-Commander E. H. Donovan	Wei-hai-wei
stomach	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. Lynes	Grading
stomach	water tank and tug	104	—	—	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
stomach	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. R. Vane	Grading
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	104	5	3,700	Lieut.-Commander G. R. Lund	Hongkong
stomach	cruiser, 2d class	4,110	10	7,700	Acting John Nichols	Hongkong
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	27	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.C.	Grading
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	27	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	"
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,000	Lieut.-Commander G. S. Heathcote	"
stomach	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	23,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	616	4	1,750	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtze
stomach	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Borneo
stomach	armoured cruiser 1st class	14,500	14	27,000	Act.-Captain A. Lowndes	Hongkong
stomach	cruiser, 1st class	9,300	4	22,000	Captain H. L. P. Heard	Grading
stomach	her gunboat	180	2	300	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	Wei River
stomach	river gunboat	85	2	141	Lieut.-Commander C. H. Woodward	Yangtze
stomach	torpedo boat 1st year	150	6	2,300	Commander Lamb	Grading
stomach	river gunboat	84	2	241	Lieut.-Commander Cosmo Douglas	Wei River
stomach	river gunboat	84	2	241	Lieut.-Commander E. J. Southby	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barker	Yangtze
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	150	6	6,500	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	150	6	1,800	Commander G. J. Kyles	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	150	6	1,800	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Buchanan	Yangtze
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	155	6	700	Lieut.-Commander M. B. Baillie Hamilton	Hongkong
stomach	surveying ship	20	4	6,300	Lieut.-Commander G. L. Jacob	Hongkong
stomach	torpedo boat destroyer	160	6	1,800	Lieut.-Commander B. L. Jacob	Grading
stomach	river gunboat	195	2	450	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Harford	Hongkong
stomach	river gunboat	195	2	450	Lieut.-Commander M. H. Wilding	Yangtze
stomach	river gunboat	195	2	450	Lieut.-Commander B. R. Brooks	Yangtze
stomach	river gunboat	195	2	450	Lieut.-Commander G. F. A. Myles	Yangtze

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT.
Yueh ...	sea class cruiser	4,320	22	5,100	Commander Nelson	Saloon
Yueh ...	river gunboat	280	5	570		Canton
Yueh ...	gunboat	590	10	570	Lieut. Falvey	Shanghai
Yueh ...	a mounted cruiser				Commander Chenevix	W. coast of Am.
Yueh ...	river gunboat	170	6	500	Lieut. de Maistreville	Upper Yangtsé
Yueh ...	river gunboat	190	4	370	Lieut. Fusch	Tongtu
Yueh ...	steam-launch					Upper Yangtsé
Yueh ...	river gunboat	190	6	370	Lieut. de Gervilliers	Canton

[illegible]

RECEIVED FOR THE RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
Selling.

London—Bank T.T. *opening* 10 9/16
Do. demand 10 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 10 15/16
France—Bank T.T. *opening* 45 1/2
America—Bank T.T. *opening* 45 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. *opening* 45 1/2
India T.T. *opening* 14 1/2
Do. demand 14 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. *opening* 2 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. par H.K. 3100 8 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. *opening* 93 1/2
Do. demand 93 1/2
4 months' sight L/C. *opening* 11 1/2
6 months' sight L/C. *opening* 11 1/2
30 days' sight San Fco & New York 46 1/2
4 months' sight do. 47 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 7 1/2
4 months' sight France 7 1/2
6 months' sight do. 7 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 7 1/2
Bar Silver *opening* 11 1/2
Bank of England rate 11 1/2
Sovereign *opening* 11 1/2

MAILS DUE.
 Indian (*Lafayette*) 1st prox.
 German (*Lutetia*) 2nd prox.
 American (*Chippewa*) 4th prox.
 American (*Asia*) 5th prox.
 Canadian (*Empress of India*) 6th prox.
 American (*Monmouth*) 11th p. p.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon, 1st alteration given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	STOCKS AT CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,039.50	2s for 1st half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex	\$800 sellers \$6010/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,555	2s (London 1/6) for 1909	\$81 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$150	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	15s for 1909	\$175 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 205.19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	Tls. 115 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$287.84	Final of 50 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of 50 per share for 1909	\$400 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$77.07	15s for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of 5s on account of 1909	\$195 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$438.40	5s and bonus 2s for 1908	\$115 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$45.81	5s for 1908	\$150 sales
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$3.77	5 1/2 % for 1908	\$50 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	NIL	at for year ending 30.6.1908	\$51 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$26.76	Dividend of 1 1/2 % for 30.6.10	\$51 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£7 537.81	6 1/2 % for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16-5s. 154	\$58
Do. Do. (Deferred)	50,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£7 537.81	Final div. of 2 1/2 % per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on acc. for '10	\$51 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£102.994	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	\$51
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1.159	A bonus of 1 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1.090	5s for half year ending 30.6. 1910	\$145 sellers
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$115.53	5s for 1897	\$18 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£1.435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	Tls. 15 1/2
Headwaters Mining Company	50,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year	Pa. 10
Ranch Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£4 17 1/2	5s per share 15th dividend	\$65 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold 50.6s for 1909 in all G \$1.15	\$9
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$2.46	\$1.15 for year ending 31.12.08	\$9
Fanwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$2.46	\$1.15 for year ending 31.12.08	\$9
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$26.84	\$2 1/2 for 1909	\$55 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$23.76	5 1/2 % for half year ended 30.6. 1909	\$48 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4.34	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 1904 1905	Tls. 72 1/2 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9.22	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	Tls. 100
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4.14	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.11	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$24.81	5 1/2 % for 1909	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.07	5s on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	\$19 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1.47	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	\$10
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.47	45 cents for 1909	\$7 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	\$11 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 61.99	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	Tls. 11 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.07	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	\$9
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 20.99	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	Tls. 95
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	155,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4.51	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$53 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 3.78	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	Tls. 51
Luen-kee-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4.10	Tls. 6 for 1909	Tls. 50 sellers
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 21.77	Tls. 3 for 1909	Tls. 150 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2.41	15 % per share for 1909	\$18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	NIL	50 cents for 1909	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$5.21	50 cents for year ended 28.2.08	\$1.20 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4.50	50 cents for 1909	\$8 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.09	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	\$1 1/2 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.30	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	\$4 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2.70	24 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	\$18 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.70	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 100 cents per sh. for year end. 31.12.10	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.70	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.70	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 21.68	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	Tls. 950
Hutchinson & Co., Ltd.	35,000	Gt. 100	Gt. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2.04	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 31 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	\$19 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Pa. 18.40	None	\$19 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Pa. 18.40	None	\$19 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 2.18	No dividend this year	Tls. 12 1/2
Shanghai-Siam Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 5.15	First year	\$30 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300	Benefit shares	Benefit shares	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	\$200 Hongkong
South China Morning Post, Limited	13,300	Benefit shares	Benefit shares	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$31.00	None	\$31 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$27.50	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	\$51 sellers
United Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.95	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	\$8 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.40	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.12.10	\$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.40	85 cents for 1909	\$5 sellers
Watson (L.S.) & Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2.01	5 % for 1909	\$20 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1.15	None	\$1 buyers

Hotel.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!

AT THE

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

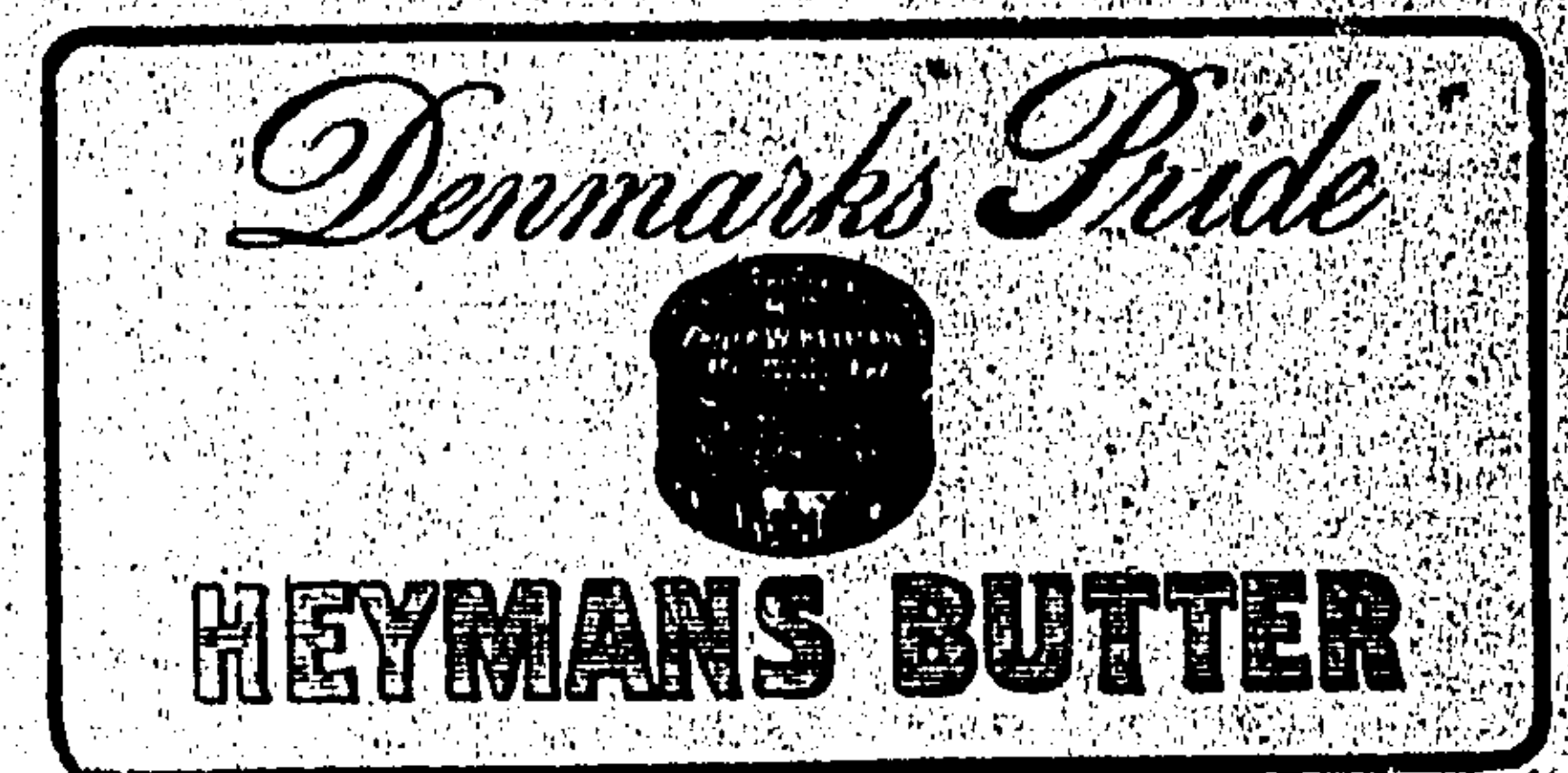
Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. are reserved for Ladies and Children only.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
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NOTICE.

A communication intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
O. Every business communication should be addressed to The Manager.
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On October 15, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Watson, a daughter.
On 23rd October, at 1:30 a.m., the wife of Mr. N. BLUMENFELD, Manager of Astor House Hotel, of a daughter.
On October 15, 1910, at Amoy, the wife of S. J. Deeks, of a son.
On October 20, 1910, at Shanghai, to the wife of D. Sullivan, a son (Frank Thomas).
On October 24, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Teichmann, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On October 17, 1910, at Shanghai, Archibald McDermid to Adele Lambie.
On October 20th, 1910, at Shanghai, F. M. De Crec to Raina Stein.
On October 21, 1910, at Shanghai, William Robert Buchanan to Edith O. May.
On October 21, 1910, at Shanghai, Frank D. Allen to Edith May.
On October 21, 1910, at Shanghai, Frank D. Allen to Edith May.
On October 21, 1910, at Shanghai, Frank D. Allen to Edith May.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25, at Hampstead, James Greg, late of Hongkong, aged 70.
On October 24, 1910, at Shanghai, Mr. Carter, wife of I. H. Carter, Chief Officer S.S. "Melan", aged 40 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

REPUBLICS AND REPUBLICANS.

(22nd October.)

Critics, we were on the point of saying, are of two kinds. This would not have been correct, for there are, of course, many different kinds of critic. But we shall now confine our attention to two subdivisions of one kind, the hostile kind. The first sort of hostile critic of whom we are now thinking is one to be respected, the other we shall leave to our readers to think about when we have dismissed him from our thoughts, and we hope, from our columns. The respectable critic whom we have in mind, is an honest man, who loves fairplay and is above all things moderate. He hates "tall talk," and when anybody gets excited about anything that does not empty his purse or disorder his digestion, and expresses that excitement in vigorous language, he always growls, "don't talk like a penny book with the cover off." He is usually British, that is English or Welsh, Scotch or Irish. We love him best when he is English; he worries us most when he is Scottish; when he is Irish we always change the subject; and when he is a Welshman we feel a strong desire to knock his head against a wall. This last, of course, in all good part and friendliness, however hard we might wish the wall to be in order to match our critic's head. A man usually of robust bodily habit, he is inclined to imagine that his mind is robust, when in truth it is getting fat, quite fat and stodgey. He is beef, typhoid beef. If we tell him this he gets angry, and quite erroneously imagines we are insulting him. Insult is far from our intention; we wish there were more beef of his kind and of every good kind in the world. To him we would say this: "Do not be too sure that your mind digests ideas as readily as your stomach does its duty by your food, and when another man, or a party, or a section of the Press is defending a cause or attacking an enemy, before you growl at him for 'tall talk,' make sure that you understand the meaning of the words he is using." We welcome criticism, for it affords us an opportunity of getting through the fat, and thrusting our point home. When, for instance, we are accused of being "anti-republican" and "pro-monarchist," and of being too fiercely both, merely because during the saddest events of the past two weeks we have dared to apply plain words to plain facts, we try to be as patient as we may, esteem it our duty to direct our friend's or our enemy's attention inwards, and to require from him a grave consideration of the meaning of the words he is using. Republicanism means in the United States something so different from what it means in Spain that it would require a long and carefully written treatise to define and explain the wide divergence in sense of the use of that word by men in Washington and of its use by sympathisers with the late Señor Ferrer in Barcelona. An Englishman may find it hard to understand, indeed he may be incredulous when he is told it, but nevertheless it is true that the words Republican and Republicanism express different and even opposite ideas in Switzerland and Portugal, France and the United States, or Brazil. It is curious that the name of Brazil and of the President elect of that republic should have been used in connection with the recent shocking murders and usurpation in Lisbon. Marshal Hermes da Fonseca will be the seventh President of Brazil. He is a soldier and a scholar, of a family illustrious even among the many renowned noble Portuguese families, and has devoted his life to the extinction of revolutionary and communistic ideas among the people of Brazil. He is a man of proved courage. We have often expressed our love for and admiration of France (we quite understand the longing some English King of old had to be rulers of that beautiful land) that our French friends will not be angry with us for reproaching them with a want of understanding of the word liberty. Nothing can be more gloomy and repulsive to many people than endless hymn singing without instrumental accompaniment, and long sermons on abstract theological questions. Our neighbours the French really went too far in showing their disapproval of the acetic life when they expelled the Carthusians from the Grande Chartreuse. They only succeeded in depriving their country of the direct and indirect profits derived from the manufacture of an excellent and comforting liqueur, and in getting themselves laughed at for being silly. Love of liberty does not mean a keen enjoyment of the power to make things disagreeable or impossible for people we differ from, but on the contrary it means an almost fanatical insistence on the protection of all the rights, natural and civil, of those whose opinions we dislike and reject. We have always fought on the side of freedom in this, its true sense. A republic does not mean the ideal government, the summit of human perfection in laws and customs. It may mean exactly what the user of the word thinks it means, or it may mean a vague and very lax ideal. Government of the people by the people sounds alluring, and it cannot be said that it has never had

fair trial. Democracy may convey to one mind the idea of high political sagacity and ability among all the people of a highly civilized nation, to another it may only mean licence to cut off the heads of those who wash themselves and speak grammatically, and to expel all ministers of religion. French revolutionaries, who seem to have been utterly devoid of all sense of humour, went for a time quite crazy about "the ancient Republic of Rome," and purported to remodel themselves and their conduct after the fashion of the stern patriots of the type of Cato. They went about calling themselves Brutus or Cicero or Cassius at the time when the most unblushing Caesar that Europe ever knew was about to set his foot on their neck. People who endeavour to argue that because there were Republics in Greece and a Republic in Rome, for many centuries, there should therefore be successful republics in every great civilized State, ought to be sent to school and then made to attend the meetings of a good debating society until they really begin to understand the complexity of the subject. How many people realize that those ancient republics were in reality a form of government so horrible and inhuman that the coldest hearted of historians cannot refrain from constantly expressing their horror and disgust at it? We need only mention slavery to indicate what a world it was that some admirers of the words "Republic of Rome" are referring to. Brutus did not relieve the world of a tyrant more arbitrary than himself when he slew Caesar, for Brutus was a slaveowner. In those days the greater number of men were slaves, in a state of misery so awful that the worst horrors of our slums cannot be compared with it. Citizenship and its rights were the privilege of comparatively few. Modern democracy is on its trial. It has not yet been proved beyond doubt a success in any first-class State with a vast population. The United States only began to be in truth free, free for all men, after the unhappy calamities and fratricidal struggle which ended in 1864, or rather began then to end. And these fifty years are too short a period in the history of mankind for us to be able to come to any practical conclusion derived from the study of the United States. There is nothing that we can see inherently wrong with the idea of a democratic State. We British are attached to our Monarchy partly because we are democratic in many ways. This is not a paradox; it is a fact. And we, if we were Swiss or American or Persian citizens, finding ourselves in a lawfully constituted State, should most certainly be contented and orderly republicans. Referring to Persians, nothing can be more gratifying than the condition of that country since its citizens began to realize that rebellion is the worst possible way of redressing grievances and establishing reforms. The condition—financial, social, and moral—of Persia thirty years ago was as bad as that of Portugal today. Even fifteen years ago it was very bad. Now Persia is not only paying her way, but she is on the high road to great prosperity. This change for the better has only come about through order and obedience to a lawful government. "For rebellion is the sin of witchcraft," it brings ruin with it. We trust that we now have made it plain to our honest democratic friends that we are not anti-republican in the sense of detesting that form of government under any and all circumstances. What we do detest, and what we do hold up to the execration of all right-minded people is not a form of government at all. On that we have hardly touched. We point out, as it is our duty to point out, that the so-called Republic which has been established in Portugal is an exchange of one kind of sorry fellows for another, and that it amounts to this—the Portuguese must submit to being robbed with violence instead of having their public funds comfortably appropriated by comfortable servants, not of the public, but of their own interests. That the exchange involved the basest kind of the Sovereign and his family, as well as an attack on religion is so bitter an aggravation of the violent deeds which have been done recently in Lisbon that we cannot understand how any loyal and good man can associate himself with it. No argument of ours can avail to convert any critic of our attitude, or our words who far from being honest, though "dearly" is at heart an enemy of that established social order which prevails in all civilized, free countries. We do not call a country free which persecutes people for their religion; and in whose army an officer cannot get promotion if he goes with his family, or for the matter of that without it, to church on Sunday. We do not call Roumania free, for in that country the Jews are cruelly ill-used. They are the soberest and most hard working people in the land, and when they have made a little money by their thrift and industry their barbarous neighbours plunder them. England herself was not free when she was a republic and called herself a Commonwealth. We judge, by deeds, not names, and in using the latter we apply them to the deeds they fit.

THE DEATH OF A KING.

(24th October.)

When we say that we deeply regret to have to record the death, yesterday, of His Majesty King Chulalongkorn of Siam, we are not merely using the language of polite journalistic phraseology. Not at great either in personal genius or in the power and wealth of his dominions, as the illustrious Sovereign who adorned the Throne of the Empire of the Rising Sun, the late King of Siam, was nevertheless one of those great rulers who have succeeded in maintaining the independence of an Asiatic people against European aggression. He had left his country far more

prosperous, far more secure and to be respected than when he inherited it precarious throne. France and Britain have contended for power in the domain of "the lord of the White Elephant." The possessions of France in Annam and Cambodia though only now beginning to be developed, showed from the very beginning such promise of future wealth that the French were, only a few years ago, tempted by the prospect of future wealth as to be very nearly ready to go to war with us over the question of the proprietorship of the debatable provinces of Siam. His late Majesty behaved with great firmness and dignity. Although the treaty signed at Bangkok on the 3rd of October, 1893, gave to France the territories on the left bank of the Mekong and in addition the land to a distance of about 15 miles on the right bank the French have gained very little by it. The late King seems to have acquired a great enthusiasm for Lord Rosebery, and when he wanted men who could do things, he soon got the habit of asking for Englishmen known to Lord Rosebery. That nobleman is not a bad judge of efficiency, and Mr. Hill, the late Inspector-General of the Forest Department in Siam, lent by the Government of India to King Chulalongkorn, and many other Britishers, could testify that the King of Siam and the able and charming orator expelled from the Liberal Party by the late Mr. Labouchere knew how to choose the right men when a job of work had to be done. The late King rightly gave up useless territory in order to gain a real diplomatic advantage. How many people know just how many independent states there are in Asia? We mean truly independent. Persia is under tutelage; she is as ill as that divorced husband of hers, the sick man of Turkey. Afghanistan harks to Britain's word; all Northern Asia howls to Russia's whip. But Siam shares with China and Japan the honour of still remaining free and self-governing among all the vassal or subject nations of this continental nursery of all civilization. The late King ought to be remembered for having saved his country from the fate which overtook Cambodia at the hands of France and Burma at the bayonet points of the British. All honour to him, and peace be with his ashes!

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

Sir Frederick Lugard is returning on the 3rd of November, and not, as was announced a short while ago, on one of the last days of this month. "His most mean that he is engaged in Peking in such serious work that he is forced to delay his return to this hot climate: perfect of all Utopias. Poor Sir Frederick! It is impossible, of course, but it would be very interesting to know what what feelings of trepidation he is approaching his unofficial and official members of Council whose iron will was too much for a king in Uganda, whose straightforward honesty and singleness of purpose impressed and gained the respect of at least one Bishop and of several variously denominated missionaries, and whose cool nerve was interested but in no way disturbed by the prospect of meeting or being approached by one Masai warrior whose one ambition was to kill an English "chief." All Hongkong will welcome His Excellency, and we heartily wish that it may give him as much pleasure to receive our loyal and sincere congratulations on his return as it will give us to see him again serving the interests of Our Lord the King and his people in this Colony.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The latest returns of trade reports issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs throw an illuminating light upon the opium question. It is an accepted fact that the opium traffic is pernicious, and Home papers are not slow to accord patibulous visions in this respect on the far Eastern press. As a matter of fact, one leading London journal, which ought to know better, had the temerity to declare that the newspapers in the Far East as a whole were wedded to complicity in the opium trade and dared not lift their finger against the fiat of the Chinese Government. Again and again we have pointed out the perniciousness attendant upon the opium habit, and the sole view which has been taken up is that the habit should be suppressed legitimately whilst the abuse of the drug should be stopped. That is to say, that when China chooses to cease growing poppies in the same quantity as is presently being grown in Szechuan, for instance, there shall be ostensible evidence to cover the fact that there is no further need for Patna or Benares opium to fill the market. In this connection, it is curious to note in the Chinese Customs returns the following passage:—"The total quantity of foreign opium imported both from foreign countries and Chinese ports amounted to 24,313 piculs, valued at 18,187,171 taels, against 24,250 piculs, valued at 17,289,494 taels in 1908—an increase of only 63 piculs. In Malwa there is a decline of 1,747 piculs, while Patna and Benares show rises of 647 and 580 piculs respectively. As regards re-exports to foreign countries and Hongkong, there is an excess of 27 piculs, and to Chinese ports, a decrease of 1,024 piculs. The foreign opium trade has been characterised by speculation on the part of native dealers, who, on the strength of the prospective enforced diminution of the cultivation of the poppy and importation of the foreign drug, have laid in large stocks. The measures initiated in 1908 by the Municipal Council in the International Settlement at Shanghai and by the Municipal Corporation in the French Concession, for the gradual closing of all opium dens have been carried

to their final stage, and no public opium-smoking establishments are now permitted in the foreign settlements. An International Opium Commission, convened at the instance of the United States Government, held its first meeting on the 1st February in the building of the Palace Hotel, where, after 14 sessions, the proceedings terminated on the 26th of the same month. The object of the Commission—not "Conference," as so well explained by the Right Reverend Bishop Brent, D.L., in his speech delivered on the day of his election as president—has been to discuss (a) the extent of the opium evil and (b) the best means for controlling it. Delegations were sent from the following 13 countries: Austria-Hungary, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Siam, and the United States. The accompanying notes, extracted from a document addressed by Sir C. Clementi Smith to Sir Edward Grey, give a sort of résumé of the Commission's proceedings and resolutions. "After the Commission had settled the rules and orders under which the business was to be conducted, each delegation presented a report on the cultivation of poppy, the production of opium and its preparation for use, the extent to which it was used, and the control exercised by Government over its manufacture and sale. These reports were read, with explanatory comments, by the chief of each delegation and discussion thereon was invited. At the suggestion of the senior French delegate, an informal conference was held between the British and United States delegates, with a view to the preparation of such resolutions as would meet with the general approval of the Commission as a whole. This conference was held with satisfactory results. The Commission ultimately adopted all the resolutions on which we (the British and United States delegates) were agreed, together with the two other resolutions which at the last moment were brought forward by China on the subject of the closing of the opium divans in the concessions and settlements in China and the prohibition of the sale in the same places of anti-opium remedies containing opium or its derivatives. The resolutions thus passed, after recognising the sincerity of the Government of China in its endeavours to suppress the production and consumption of opium in China, dealt with the following subjects: (a) the gradual suppression of opium smoking; (b) the methods for preventing the abuse of the use of opium, which each country is invited to re-examine; (c) the duty of adopting reasonable measures to prevent smuggling of opium; (d) the grave importance of controlling the manufacture, sale, and distribution of morphine; (e) the advisability of investigating, from a scientific point of view, anti-opium remedies, and the proper effects of opium and its products; and (f) the application of the pharmacy laws to the subjects of each Government in the Consular districts, and settlement in China." To anyone who carefully regards the cult of the poppy in China, it is rather difficult to find in his understanding that opium-smoking will never cease in this country, any more than cigarette-smoking will discontinue in Europe. We hold sincere desires that China will succeed in her endeavours to get quit of the national evil, but at the same time she has got to prove herself absolutely straightforward instead of occupying the fence on which she has been sitting for so long.

THE MAILED FIST.

(25th October.)
"Such a lot of talk, and nothing really accomplished!" exclaimed one who has become worn out with the subject of Protection in Germany and Free Trade in Britain, and the various excursions made by British workmen and others, especially the others, with the object of discovering a few facts to fit their pet theories. One gets bewildered at the contradictions in the reports given by these visitors to the lands whence the Angles and Saxons and Jutes first came to overthrow our civilization and lay the foundations of another. Some say that our Teutonic cousins have more to eat and buy it more cheaply than we. Some say that the price they pay is too high. We happen to be able to speak on this subject with authority, defying criticism. We affirm that the Germans get good food and plenty of it, and that the price they pay is returned to them, nearly all of it, in the earning. For "man does not live by bread alone," nor does he pay for it in one way only. In the earning of the money wherewith the Germans pay for their daily bread, they gain more than bread and more than money. There are no more splendidly disciplined people on earth than the Germans. From his childhood up a German is a trained and drilled man. Whatever his religion may be he is taught that courage is his first duty after filial piety—courage to bear pain, courage to tell the truth, courage to take his part in working, suffering, and if need be dying for the good of the whole community. It is this common endeavour, this ordered toil for the public weal, this universal sense of responsibility towards others that makes Germany great, and will make her greater and greater yet. When one realizes that there is not in Germany that blackness of misery, that horror of which Mr. Jack London has written in his terrible and truthful book *The People of the Abyss*, and when one reflects that the tragedy he presents is enacted by Englishmen and Englishwomen in the capital of British civilization, and that the Germans shudder at it, but pass it by content to work, content to obey, rather than to be and suffer what those are and suffer who dare to hope

land to be proud that they are masterless, one begins to learn, perhaps too late, the lesson taught by modern Prussia. The English workmen delegates have not been able to come to a definite conclusion on the question of protection, and especially taxation of agricultural products, but they, not being blinded, have been able to contrast the practical advantages enjoyed by the humblest German with the hopeless gloomy state of the English poor. The Germans combine, they organize. The British ought to, but do not. When a German finds it his duty to do something for his fellowman, he acts in a way widely different from that in which most Englishmen, even the most conscientious, are apt to conduct themselves. For a Britisher is only too likely to think that he has done all that his fellowman can reasonably expect of him when he has sent a cheque to some charitable institution. There he imagines that his duty has ended. But a German has been drilled to think and act differently. He knows well what faults there are in the system of which he is a part, and being accustomed to act in conjunction with others, he not only "signs a cheque" but gets others to do the same, and he does more, much more, for he gives his time, his labour, his service to whatever task he has undertaken, and persuades all the others to do in like manner. That is why the German workman does not go hungry and homeless in his old age, and that is why the German women are not afraid to bring children into the world, "lest they starve" as the English and the French are saying. Referring to children, we say no more than the bare truth when we affirm that German children are the best behaved and the most lovable in the world. They consider that to be called "ungezogen" is the direst blame and reproach. They are, and pride themselves on being, "gezogen." For "gezogen" means trained, or well nurtured. A German boy takes a delight in being efficient, in being prompt to obey, in doing things smartly. Undutiness and slackness he abhors. This, and this only, is the cause of many advantages which the German working people have over our untaught, untrained, undrilled, and "ungezogene" classes.

THE CULT OF THE USURER.

(26th October.)

We have on more than one occasion drawn in these columns the attention of the Government to the highly excessive rates of interest charged by the money-lending population of the Colony to those who are unfortunate enough to fall within their clutches. The problem is rendered more acute owing to the apparent encouragement afforded the usurer by the local Judges, who being placed in the unenviable position of having to meet the convenience of both lender and borrower in making an order for instalments, are naturally sometimes unwittingly led to act somewhat harshly towards certain borrowers who find themselves entangled in the meshes of these twentieth-century usurers through scarcely any fault of their own. It does not require particularly keen power of perception in one to realise that the habit of borrowing should be discouraged no less than that of lending money, but there are cases when people are led to choose the lesser of two evils by sheer force of circumstances and in these instances exception should be made by the Judge, who in fairness to the victim, who as often as not has already paid the amount of the principal tenfold in interest alone, might exercise his discretionary powers to the full extent possible limit. Recent glaring cases brought to our notice have, partly led to our making these remarks, but we have been mainly influenced to refer to the condition of affairs at present existing with regard to the particular matter under discussion by a few pertinent lines appearing in a Manila contemporary. "It appears that a Bill has been introduced into the Philippine Legislative Assembly for the purpose of putting a stop to the demoralizing practice among Government officials. A prominent feature of the Bill is that it provides penalties for both the usurious lender and the party who perforce has to submit to what under ordinary circumstances he would certainly regard as the height of folly. The bill provides that all government officials and employees of all grades in the Insular, provincial or municipal services shall be prohibited from directly or indirectly loaning money or any other effects or articles of value at interest. The bill penalizes the infraction of these provisions by imprisonment for not less than one month and not to exceed one year, or a fine of not less than P200 nor more than P5,000 or both at the discretion of the court. A further provision of the bill is that whoever shall accept loans of money, effects or articles of value from such officials or employees shall be dismissed from the service if they are in it; and if not, they shall be disqualified from holding service with the government in any of its branches for one year and punished by imprisonment for not less than one month and not to exceed one year. Any chief of a bureau of department knowing that any of his employees loans or borrows money, and does not so report to his superior officer, shall be deemed a party of the deal and the Governor-General may dismiss him for one half a year's pay. Of course, we do not for a moment imagine that the local authorities are likely to effect such sweeping changes in our own public service at a moment's notice, for Hongkong's legislation, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, moves slowly, but they can with advantage introduce a few desirable changes. In instances they can invent a method which will put a stop once and for all to the wretched habit of adult obtaining at

WAS LARS ENO, 60, DOING? FISHING. HE WAS